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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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L A T E C A B L E S

Argentine first official estimates of areas sown for harvest in 1940-41 reported in acres as follows, with 1939-40 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 17,050,000 (17,883,000), rye 2,718,000 (2,296,000), barley 2,056,000 (2,121,000), oats 3,706,000 (3,446,000), flaxseed 6,672,000 (7,600,000).

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The Minister of Commerce for Turkey announced on September 12 that wheat, corn, and barley were included with the products for which no export licenses will be granted.

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Northern Brazil cotton, first official estimate places the 1940-41 crop at 716,000 bales (of 478 pounds net) compared with a first estimate for 1939-40 of 692,000 bales and a final estimate of 630,000 bales.

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Egypt's cotton export statistics indicate that practically all cotton shipped during August was destined for markets in the United States and the Far East, with 16,255 bales to the United States, 5,669 to British India, and 1,136 bales to Japan, out of a total of 24,179 bales. In July, out of a total of 16,258 bales, 9,410 went to the United Kingdom, 3,332 to Japan, and 2,924 to British India.

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G R A I N S

ORIENTAL WHEAT CROP AND MARKET
PROSPECTS SOMEWHAT UNCERTAIN . . .

The 1940 wheat crop of the Orient is still estimated at about 792 million bushels by the United States agricultural attaché at Shanghai, although final returns may not substantiate this total. Manchurian production will probably not come up to earlier expectations, because of excessive rains and hailstorms in important producing areas, and a downward revision of the first official estimate of Japan is expected. Prospects for imports of foreign wheat appear uncertain. Sporadic bookings of United States and Australian wheat may be made, but the volume of foreign purchases will depend on price and exchange factors.

China

Marketing conditions in China during the first 3 months of the new season, July-September, have been satisfactory on the whole for the wheat growers, but there has been a tendency on the part of the farmers to hold their products in anticipation of a possible food shortage and an increase in prices. Japanese control of wheat movements and their restrictions on purchases by Chinese mills have curtailed the operations of these mills, but Japanese-owned mills have been working actively since arrivals of new wheat began. China has purchased 4 cargoes of foreign wheat so far this season, 2 from the United States and 2 from Australia, but a continuation of such transactions seems unlikely because of the competition from Japanese flour milled from Chinese wheat.

Arrivals of domestic wheat at Shanghai were active during the month ended September 15, but mill takings were somewhat reduced. The two cargoes of United States wheat booked earlier in the season reached Shanghai during the month. Domestic wheat prices increased in sympathy with rice prices. Japanese mills bought wheat at about 61 cents per bushel, but Chinese mills were required to pay 71 cents. The Japanese permitted just enough wheat to reach the Chinese millers to keep up the flow from the interior at sufficient profit to dealers to make up for losses on sales to Japanese mills at the lower price. During late August, Chinese mills were operating at about 25 percent of their capacity and Japanese at about 100 percent, but the latter recently reduced operations by about 20 percent because of the difficulty in getting sufficient wheat at the prices offered.

The Shanghai flour market was active during the month because of the mid-autumn festival falling this year on September 16. Flour demand for outport shipment was strong, but shipments were reduced by the more stringent blockade of the Chinese coast by the Japanese and the shortage of bottoms. Large purchases of Japanese flour were made for future

delivery. Stocks on hand, both of flour and wheat, were thought to be little larger than a month earlier, but estimates were difficult to make because of Japanese control. No wheat imports were reported during July, the only month of the new season for which statistics were available, but 363,000 barrels of flour were brought into China, about 81 percent of which originated in Japan.

CHINA: Imports of wheat flour, by country of origin,
July 1938-1940

Country of origin	July		
	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United States	17	184	33
Australia	104	60	27
Canada	10	9	5
Japan	57	2	293
Others	a	6	5
Total	188	261	363

Office of United States agricultural attaché at Shanghai and official trade returns. a/ Less than 500 bushels.

Manchuria

As 1940 wheat becomes available in Manchuria, a new and determined collecting campaign is expected to be carried out by the Government. It is reported by the press that a system has been worked out, whereby the farmer, when he sells his products to the Government, will be given a preferential right to obtain daily necessities, such as cotton cloth and farming implements. Official buying prices are not likely to be increased, but certain "monetary rewards" may be granted by the authorities. A shortage of wheat still handicaps the operations of flour mills, but this will no doubt be alleviated when deliveries begin in volume.

Japan

The new marketing control in Japan is generally believed to be making poor progress, although the results of new-crop collections at the low official price are not known. No substantial purchases of foreign wheat have been made as yet, according to the trade, and prospects for such transactions are not bright, on account of the foreign-exchange situation, unless liberal terms can be secured. Flour mills have been busy as a result of large arrivals of Australian wheat. The distribution of flour came under Government control on August 20, and mills may dispose of their product only through organizations officially designated to handle such transactions.

BRAZIL FLOUR-IMPORT
RESTRICTIONS STRENGTHENED . . .

In an effort to increase domestic production and limit importation of certain basic products, such as wheat, Brazilian authorities since 1937 have required the admixture of substitutes and home-grown products with those imported. In the case of wheat flour, it was decreed that importers and millers should use a fixed percentage of manioc, or cassava flour with all imports and give proof before importation that certain required amounts of domestic wheat had been purchased. Certain importers in the northern part of the country, however, who were largely dependent upon imports of United States flour, were granted an exemption from compliance with the mixing regulations until mixing machinery could be installed. This exemption was extended last fall for a year's time, but notice has now been given that no further extension can be expected, and the exemption will terminate on October 16.

Changes in the proportion of substitutes to be added to wheat flour have been announced from time to time. On January 1, 1940, the percentage of manioc flour required was decreased from 10 to 8 percent (see Foreign Crops and Markets for February 17, 1940). It is now reported to be 13 percent. The percentages of corn meal and rice flour, which also are used as admixtures, remain at 5 and 3 percent, respectively, making a total admixture of domestic products of 21 percent.

Brazil is the most important wheat importer of Latin America. In the past, a large part of the total wheat shipped into the country was in the form of flour, but in recent years the development of the domestic flour-milling industry has resulted in reduced imports of flour, including that of United States origin.

Brazilian imports of wheat, including flour as grain, average around 35 million bushels annually. Most of the grain originates in Argentina, but the United States formerly supplied a good share of the flour imported and certain quantities of wheat, the total averaging during July-June, 1932-33 to 1936-37, over 2 million bushels. In 1937-38, however, only 620,000 bushels, about half in the form of flour, were shipped to Brazil by the United States, and in the following year 184,000 bushels, all as flour. A slight increase occurred in 1939-40, when 246,000 bushels were reported, mostly in the form of flour. The legislation now in force, however, increasing the percentages of admixtures to imported flour, will no doubt reduce even this small amount of United States flour shipped to Brazil, especially when the exemption granted northern importers is ended.

ARGENTINA MODIFIES DECREE
PROHIBITING WHEAT EXPORTS . . .

The prohibition of wheat and flour exports, as decreed on July 29, has now been modified to allow the granting of export permits for shipments to any country if remaining supplies are adequate to cover domestic requirements and fulfill the needs of neighboring countries. The ruling as issued formerly (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 5, 1940) stated that export permits would be permitted to cover only those sales already made, whatever the destination, and future sales to neighboring countries, provided domestic needs also could be met.

CHOSEN RICE-CROP
FORECAST ABOVE EXPECTATIONS . . .

The first official 1940 rice forecast for Chosen places the crop at 195,540,000 bushels as compared with the very short harvest of 130,564,000 bushels in 1939, according to information received from the American consulate general at Keijo. The above forecast was based upon August 15 conditions and it is not known whether damage from the mid-August floods is taken into account. Japanese authorities used considerable effort to increase 1940 production because of the short supply of rice in the Empire during the 1939-40 season. The 1939 Chosen crop was the shortest harvest in a decade when drought reduced acreage and yield.

Chosen is a surplus rice area and normally exports, primarily to Japan, from 25 to 40 percent of the annual production. Japanese authorities had planned to secure approximately 400 million pounds from the 1939 crop for shipment to Japan but recent information indicates that a much smaller quantity was obtained.

CHOSEN: Rice acreage, production, and yield,
1934-1940

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1934.....	4,195	152,041	36
1935.....	4,153	162,661	39
1936.....	3,924	176,539	45
1937.....	4,017	243,715	61
1938.....	4,068	219,540	54
1939.....	3,026	130,564	43
1940 a/.....	3,993	195,540	49

Official statistics supplied by American Consulate General, Keijo.

a/ First estimate.

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V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

INDIAN OILSEED PRODUCTION HIGHER . . .

The final official estimate of rape and mustard production in India for 1939-40 exceeded the revised final estimate for the previous year by 19 percent and is 15 percent above the average of 1,067,000 short tons for the 5 years, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Acreage reported for 1939-40 was 8 percent greater than 1938-39.

The area sown to flaxseed in 1939-40 is now placed at 3,713,000 acres, which is 4 percent below last year, however, the yield of 523,000 short tons is 6 percent higher. These figures represent 94 percent of the total for India. Flaxseed is grown on small tracts in certain parts of the country for which detailed information is not available at this time, but the average for the past 5 years was 31,000 tons from 224,000 acres.

INDIA: Area and production of specified oilseeds, 1935-36 to 1939-40

Year	Flaxseed a/		Rape and mustard	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons
1935-36....	3,457	435	5,333	1,072
1936-37....	3,677	470	5,889	1,080
1937-38....	3,890	516	5,461	1,147
1938-39....	3,869	495	5,535	1,029
1939-40....	3,713	523	5,970	1,229

Compiled from official sources. a/ Approximately 94 percent of total.

Exports of flaxseed during the calendar year 1939 fell below 1938. Shipments in the first 3 months of 1939 were 85 percent above the same period in 1938; however, the decline was sharp during the remaining months of the year. The bulk of flaxseed exports go to the United Kingdom, and in past years some shipments were made to the United States but none were recorded for 1939. Practically all rapeseed and mustard exports during last year went to the United Kingdom and France.

INDIA: Exports of flaxseed, rapeseed, and mustard seed, 1935-1939

Year	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Mustard seed
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1935.....	144,780	11,468	2,266
1936.....	346,665	34,838	2,613
1937.....	247,832	44,582	2,876
1938.....	319,827	23,163	2,942
1939.....	297,630	13,360	2,548

Compiled from official sources.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

CHINA EXPECTS SMALLER COTTON
IMPORTS IN 1940-41

Imports of raw cotton into China are not expected to exceed 600,000 bales in the 1940-41 season against more than 1,000,000 bales imported in 1939-40, the highest since 1931-32, according to a radiogram from the United States agricultural attaché at Shanghai. Imports from the United States may not exceed 100,000 bales if present market conditions continue, against about 430,000 bales in the first 10 months of the 1939-40 season. The smaller 1940-41 imports are expected to result from recent reductions or losses of important textile outlets in the interior of China and abroad, and exceptionally heavy accumulations of cotton yarn and piecegoods.

The 1940 cotton crop in China, including Manchuria, is estimated at 2.2 million bales (of 478 pounds), against the unusually small 1939 crop of 1.9 million bales. The greater part of the indicated increase, amounting to about 300,000 bales, is expected to be absorbed by an increase in home spinning and in exports of raw Chinese cotton to Japan. Under these circumstances, it is anticipated that the larger 1940 cotton crop in China will not materially reduce the requirements of the Chinese textile industry for imported cotton.

CHINA: Cotton acreage, production, imports, and exports,
1930 to 1940
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Year	Acreage <u>a/</u> 1,000 acres	Production <u>a/</u> 1,000 bales	Imports <u>b/</u> 1,000 bales	Exports <u>b/</u> 1,000 bales
1930	6,068	2,615	<u>c/</u> 487	<u>d/</u>
1931	5,618	2,092	1,431	167
1932	6,771	2,720	521	199
1933	6,722	2,980	588	153
1934	7,078	3,243	285	79
1935	6,250	2,667	190	190
1936	8,447	3,870	92	251
1937	9,313	3,556	42	522
1938	5,580	2,300	1,021	158
1939 <u>e/</u>	-	1,883	<u>f/</u> 1,015	<u>f/g/</u> 14
1940 <u>e/</u>	-	2,200	-	-

Acreage and production estimates made by United States agricultural attaché, Shanghai. Imports and exports compiled from Foreign Trade of China.

a/ Includes Manchuria. b/ Year beginning October 1. c/ Imports into Shanghai. d/ Not available on crop-year basis. e/ Preliminary. f/ October-August only. g/ Does not include unrecorded exports.

Crop conditions

The increase in the 1940 production over that of 1939 was attributed to favorable growing conditions over a large part of the cotton area since June. Acreage planted was actually reduced due to drought conditions at planting time and a shift by many farmers to the production of food crops as the need for food self-sufficiency in Japanese-controlled areas becomes more urgent. Moderate increases in planted acreage reported in "unoccupied" sections of China were more than offset by reductions in areas controlled by the Japanese, particularly in North China, and parts of Central China. The fact that Chinese cotton producers in many cases were required to sell their cotton to Japanese buyers at fixed prices below the free-market level accentuated the shift away from cotton growing.

Rainfall during the growing season has been adequate but not heavy enough to cause serious floods. No important insect infestations have been reported and Central China thus far has been free from typhoon damage. Weather conditions in Manchuria have been favorable but acreage was reported to have been decreased by 20 percent.

Current mill activity, stocks, and prices

Cotton-mill activity in Shanghai was further reduced in August as stocks of yarn and piecegoods continued to increase and no improvement was noted in the textile markets at home or abroad. Japanese mills were reported to be operating at about 50 percent of capacity, Chinese at 70 percent, and British at 47 percent. Mills in other parts of "occupied" China and in Manchuria continued at the same low rate as in July (less than 50 percent) while those in Chinese-controlled areas maintained operations at about 80 percent. Total mill consumption in China, including Manchuria, during August was estimated at about 115,000 bales compared with 122,000 bales in July.

Stocks of cotton yarn at Shanghai that normally total 30,000 to 40,000 bales (of 420 pounds) were estimated on September 7 at 308,000 bales. This accumulation of yarn stocks was largely the result of speculative hoarding induced by continued depreciation of Chinese currency and anticipated capture of textile markets formerly supplied from Europe. More recently considerable increases were noted in stocks of piecegoods following the tightening of the blockade of important interior markets by Japanese military forces and the intensification of import restrictions in British, French, and Netherlands Empire areas. Recent depreciations in Chinese exchange did not have the usual effect of raising yarn prices. The high spinner margins prevailing during most of the season to date have now been reduced to a minimum.

Prices of American middling 7/8 inch and Indian Akola, quoted at Shanghai on September 11, 1940, were equivalent to 12.11 cents and 8.73

cents per pound, respectively. A rise in the price of Indian cotton equivalent to 1.06 cents per pound compared with that of a month ago and a slight decline in the prices of American narrowed the price spread from about 4.48 cents per pound on August 12 to 3.38 cents on September 11. Price parity between American and Brazilian continued very large in favor of Brazilian but little new business was done in Brazilian cotton in August. Forward purchases of all cotton during August totaled about 100,000 bales, 80,000 of which were Indian with no purchases of American reported. Last month the total was about 130,000 bales, including 100,000 bales of Indian and no American. Unsold stocks of raw cotton at Shanghai at the end of August totaled about 55,000 bales including 10,000 of American and 30,000 of Indian.

CHINA: Imports of raw cotton, by country of origin,
and total exports, July 1940, with comparisons
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Country	July			October-July		
	1938	1939	1940	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<u>Imports</u>						
United States	2,415	11,630	20,405	8,657	88,079	430,095
British India.....	1,224	97,710	81,503	15,463	537,000	360,500
Egypt.....	701	3,125	4,146	2,718	30,854	36,680
Brazil.....	1,028	11,509	37,536	2,583	93,437	91,724
Others.....	86	2,031	2,732	1,296	13,126	28,727
Total.....	5,454	126,005	146,322	30,717	762,496	947,726
<u>Exports</u>	73,723	2,677	381	401,700	152,759	13,425

Compiled from Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China.

Prospects for the cotton-textile industry

The present unfavorable condition of the cotton industry in China is directly attributed to the effect of wartime-trade restrictions, both in China and in Oriental Empire areas of European belligerents. The outlook for the coming season, therefore, depends to a large extent on the outcome of the intensified hostilities in Europe and a possible peace settlement with Japan.

Mill activity at Shanghai, reduced to about 60 to 65 percent since June, cannot be appreciably revived as long as shipments of textiles to the interior are blockaded by Japanese military forces and existing import restrictions in export markets continue in effect. These restrictions, however, may be moderated to some extent when present stocks of cotton goods in those areas become depleted because imports from Great Britain are difficult and in the case of France and the Netherlands, impossible. Cotton-mill consumption in China during the coming season is expected to fall about 300,000 bales below the estimated total of 1.7 million bales in 1939-40.

Other factors tending to influence a further curtailment in mill activity are (1) reduced profits from yarn and piecegoods following a collapse of the speculative boom, (2) increased costs of mill operations with particular reference to power and labor, (3) an apparent reduction in consumer-purchasing power in China, (4) drastic decline in prices of yarn attributed in part to recent offerings of Japanese yarn at much lower prices as well as to reduced outlets for yarn and textiles, and (5) Japanese press reports to the effect that the Japanese Government had granted permission for the export of 100 million square yards of cotton textiles to China and Manchuria. Previously, the Japanese Government had prohibited the export of pure-cotton goods to the yen-bloc area because no foreign exchange would be acquired in the transaction to pay for imports of raw cotton from other countries.

The anticipated larger exports of Chinese cotton to Japan are expected to exceed the unofficial estimate (based on Japanese import statistics) of about 175,000 bales exported in 1939-40. The unrecorded exports of Chinese cotton to Japan during the 3 years of conflict, are reported to have been considerable. Utilization of domestic raw cotton by hand spinners and weavers in rural districts, estimated at 1.3 million bales in 1939-40, may be increased next year if access to commercial manufactures remains restricted. This type of spinning was encouraged, particularly in Japanese-controlled areas, during the current season by the relatively high prices of yarns and piecegoods in comparison with prices received by producers for raw cotton.

An estimate, based on the present market outlook, indicates that imports of raw cotton into China during the coming season will not exceed 600,000 bales compared with a total of over 1 million bales for the year ended September 30, 1940. Present price parities favor the purchase of Brazilian cotton in preference to American as reflected in the forward purchases mentioned above. If this price relationship continues, the participation of American cotton in total Chinese imports may not exceed 100,000 bales in 1940-41. The present lack of adequate shipping facilities from South American countries and India tends, however, to offset to some extent the unfavorable price position of American cotton.

Review of the 1939-40 season

The 1939 Chinese cotton crop, estimated at 1.9 million bales, was the lowest since 1921. A substantial increase in production was reported in areas under Chinese control but was more than offset by a greater percentage decrease in the more important areas under Japanese control. Chief causes of the decreased production in Japanese-controlled areas of North China were (1) the relatively low cotton prices fixed by the Japanese, (2) a shift by farmers to the production of better-paying food crops, (3) drought during the planting season, and (4) disruptions caused by Chinese guerrillas in rural areas. In Central China the decrease was attributed to repeated damage by typhoons after July 1939 and farther south, production was hampered

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by military operations. Japanese plans to increase cotton production in North China by digging new irrigation wells and distributing good seed were only partly carried out and had little effect on the size of the new crop.

Mill activity at Shanghai was exceptionally high during the first 9 months of the 1939-40 season while mill operations in North China and Manchuria seldom exceeded 50 percent of capacity due to lack of access to raw-cotton supplies. Important textile markets in the Chinese interior remained open to coastal mill centers until the Japanese blockade was intensified in June. Export markets in southern and southeastern Asia became increasingly important until import restrictions were instituted in British, French, and Netherlands Empire areas following the invasion of the home countries by Germany. Mill activity was further stimulated by the speculative hoarding of yarn, both in anticipation of continued expansion of textile-export markets and as a means of investment induced by sharp declines in Chinese currency values. Mills in Chinese-controlled areas have continued operations throughout the year at 80 to 90 percent of capacity, limited more by available supplies of raw cotton than by markets for finished goods.

Shanghai mills entered a period of reduced activity about the middle of June, following the loss or reduction of nearly all of the greatest outlets for cotton textiles. Heavy stocks of yarns and piecegoods already accumulated have depressed the market in recent weeks and retarded the volume of new purchases of raw cotton. The textile situation is tending to adjust itself by a reduction in imports and mill consumption to allow for gradual liquidation of accumulated stocks.

Raw-cotton prices at Shanghai were generally maintained at high levels until July when world prices declined and prices at Shanghai were further weakened by unfavorable developments in the yarn and textile markets. Price quotations were erratic during most of the season, influenced partly by wide fluctuations in Chinese rates of exchange. The spread between prices of American middling and Indian Akola gradually widened from about .97 cent per pound on November 9, 1939, to 5.45 cents on June 11, 1940, and had narrowed to 3.38 cents on September 11. The price differential between American and Brazilian cotton was not large until recently.

Prices of domestic cotton at Shanghai have been exceptionally high (in terms of depreciated Chinese currency) but a relatively small part of the total crop reached coastal mill centers. The home-spinning industry consumed an estimated 1.3 million bales, nearly 200,000 bales were exported to Japan and another large portion was delivered to mills in Chinese-controlled areas of the interior. Prices paid by Japanese buyers in "occupied" areas of China were much less than free-market prices but cotton farmers had no alternative since transportation facilities to market centers were not available to them.

Prices of cotton yarn and textiles were high in relation to those of raw cotton during the 4 or 5 months prior to June. Both yarn prices and

spinners' margins reached new highs in April and May but have declined rapidly since the middle of May. The downward trend in yarn and piecegoods prices that began with the reduction of textile outlets was accentuated by the offering of Japanese yarn at much lower prices and the reported authorization for export of 100 million square yards of Japanese piecegoods to China and Manchuria. Prices of cotton yarn in recent weeks have been little above the cost of production, reducing spinners' margins to a minimum.

LANCASHIRE COTTON BUSINESS SLUGGISH . . .

Sales in the Liverpool spot-cotton market were further reduced during the week ended September 13, 1940, totaling about 30,000 bales, according to cabled advices from the American Embassy at London. Trade was for immediate spinner needs only, since the uncertainties of the import and business situation made spinners as cautious to buy forward as merchants were reluctant to sell ahead. Trading in exotic cottons, including Belgian Congo, was again prominent. Import buying of American remained at a standstill, and it is not believed that the October freight quota will be above the 30,000 bales of commercial cotton allotted for September and previous months. C.i.f. purchases of Egyptian were somewhat more active on advice from the Cotton Controller that a goodly supply of freight space for Egyptian cotton could be expected in the near future.

Manchester's reports for the week indicated that business has not improved. Continental markets are virtually lost to Lancashire, for the time being, and what little there is in the way of export business is mainly for shipment to the dominions and colonies. It is also reported that foreign buyers have recently been made cautious by talk of prospective export-price reductions under a possible private export syndicate scheme. Apart from Government orders, domestic business also remained sluggish. The further restriction of sales of cotton goods for domestic consumption takes effect on October 1. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that mill activity - also affected by holidays - tended to recede.

GERMANY OBTAINS SOME COTTON FROM RUSSIA . . .

German imports of raw cotton have recently been increased following a period of almost complete stoppage during the first several months of the war, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The raw cotton now being imported, it is implied, is Russian cotton, this source of raw-material supply having been opened to German industry as a result of trade arrangements between the Soviet Union and the Reich. No estimate of the quantities involved has been given, but it may be assumed that, barring shipping difficulties, Russia could supply Germany with several hundred thousand bales of raw cotton per year.

COTTON STATISTICS . . .

COTTON: Spot prices per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,
September 13, 1940, with comparisons

Description	1940							
	August				September			
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling	13.11	13.15	13.74	13.72	13.80	13.97	13.94	
Low Middling	12.61	12.65	13.23	13.22	13.30	13.47	13.27	
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -								
Giza 7	19.49	20.46	21.85	21.53	22.42	23.19	21.89	
Uppers	19.34	20.14	21.01	20.71	21.32	21.68	20.66	
Brazilian (Fair) -								
North	12.19	12.23	12.81	12.80	12.96	12.96	12.93	
Sao Paulo	12.70	12.73	13.32	13.30	13.47	13.47	13.43	
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good) -	10.43	10.26	10.35	10.23	10.30	10.48	10.36	
Central Provinces (Superfine)-...	10.40	10.48	10.90	10.78	12.53	12.71	12.59	
Oomra No. 1 (Fine) -	9.53	9.61	9.95	9.83	9.89	10.08	9.96	
Sind (Fine) -	10.60	10.68	11.02	10.90	-	-	-	
Peruvian (Good) -								
Tanguis	15.63	15.58	16.17	16.15	-	-	-	

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.
and the New York Cotton Exchange Daily Report. Quotations converted from
sterling at official rates.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1938-39 and 1939-40, and August 1 to September 12, 1939, 1940 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		Aug. 1 to Sept. 12	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939	1940
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	478	2,019	191	57
Continental Europe	1,792	2,478	213	0
Total Europe.....	2,270	4,497	404	57
Japan.....	905	960	50	10
Other countries.....	393	990	25	20
Total	3,568	6,447	479	87
Linters	215	0	43	7
Total, excluding linters..	3,353	6,447	436	80

Compiled from Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

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T O B A C C O

RECORD FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN ORIENT
INDICATES SMALLER IMPORTS OF AMERICAN LEAF . . .

A record flue-cured tobacco production in 1940 for the countries of China, Manchuria, and the Japanese Empire as a whole, combined with carry-overs somewhat larger than a year ago, indicate a substantial decrease in imports of American leaf and stems by these countries during 1940-41, according to American Agricultural Attaché Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai. The combined flue-cured production of the countries named is forecast, from conditions prevailing during the first part of August, at 317 million pounds as compared with 276 million in 1939 and the previous record in 1937 of 292 million pounds.

Consumption of flue-cured leaf in these countries between October 1940 and September 1941 is expected to be only slightly larger than for the past year, and this year's record production is only about 20 to 40 million pounds below estimated total requirements. Imports of American leaf and stems for 1940-41, however, all of which will probably go to China, are forecast at 55 million pounds as compared with about 75 million pounds imported during the 12 months October 1939 to September 1940. The 1940-41 forecast is based on the anticipation that most of the production in China and all of that in Manchuria and the Japanese Empire will be closely controlled by Japanese interests. Chinese, British, and American concerns which continue to supply a large proportion of the cigarettes consumed in China and Manchuria, therefore, will need to import a substantial part of their leaf requirements.

China

Flue-cured production in China has been increased sharply since the 81.5-million-pound low crop of 1938, but is still far short of the record 1937 crop of 210 million pounds. Conditions as of the first of August indicate a 1940 production of 140 million pounds as compared with 120 million in 1939. Most of the increased production has occurred in the Shantung district, where the current crop approaches the record of 1937. Production in both Anhwei and Honan, where conditions have remained somewhat unstable, is still far below the 1937 level.

Chinese, British, and American manufacturing interests were permitted to purchase from farmers about only 35 million pounds of the 1939 crop. Japanese concerns bought about 40 million pounds and most of the remaining 45 million pounds, principally in the districts of Honan and Anhwei, were acquired by hand-rolled cigarette operators in country districts or sold for pipe tobacco. The portion of direct purchases from farmers allotted to Chinese, British, and American interests was far below their requirements and they faced the following unfavorable alternatives:

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(1) purchase of Chinese native-type leaf, which is undesirable for use in cigarettes; (2) payment of excessive prices to Japanese agencies for additional supplies of Chinese flue-cured leaf; or (3) import of American and Indian flue-cured leaf and stems, which were also costly as a result of the exchange situation and duty charges.

The above conditions, which favored the Japanese interests and enabled them to acquire an increased portion of Chinese cigarette trade, is expected to continue through the 1940-41 season. The Japanese, who since 1937 have increased their cigarette production capacity from about 1 percent of the country's total to approximately 25 percent, are still expanding, and are expected to retain sufficient leaf of the 1940 crop to operate their plants at capacity and to build up reserve supplies.

It is also possible that during the current year the Japanese will require that Chinese, British, and American manufacturers obtain a larger portion of the supply allotted to them through Japanese agencies rather than by direct purchase from farmers. In any event, it appears that these manufacturers will need to import a substantial part of their 1940-41 requirements. The amount, however, is expected to be lower than that imported during 1939-40, as stocks carried over by them are larger than for the previous year and they are faced with the possibility of lowered cigarette sales.

Manchuria

The 1940 flue-cured crop in Manchuria is now forecast at 53 million pounds as compared with 39 million a year ago and only 13 million pounds in 1939. The entire 1940 production will again be purchased by the Semi-Government Monopoly Company and resold to manufacturers at prices substantially above those paid to farmers.

The current crop is about 9 million pounds below the forecasted requirements for consumption in 1940-41. It is expected that the difference will be made up by imports from the Japanese Empire and Japanese-occupied areas in China, as has been the practice since 1937.

Japanese Empire

The combined 1940 production of all types of tobacco in the Japanese Empire is forecast at 284 million pounds as compared with 266 million in 1939. Increases are shown in all categories. The 1940 flue-cured crop is forecast at 124 million pounds as compared with the former record 1939 crop of 117 million pounds. The production of American-type burley, which is confined to Japan proper and only began in 1938, is forecast at 11.7 million pounds as compared with 7.9 million in 1939. The 1940 production of native types is forecast at 148 million pounds and compares with 141 million in 1939.

The 1940 production of flue-cured leaf is well above the forecasted requirements for consumption during 1940-41 and it is expected that substantial quantities will be exported to Manchuria, Japanese-occupied areas in China, and perhaps small quantities to Germany. Limited supplies from the 1939 crop have been shipped to Germany by way of Siberia.

There is no indication that the Japanese Government anticipates lifting the embargo on leaf imports from the United States. Stocks of American flue-cured leaf on hand in the Empire are nearly exhausted. It is believed that its use will soon be discontinued, at least until the Japanese monetary situation is substantially improved.

ORIENT: Estimated acreage, yield, production, and farm price of flue-cured tobacco in China, Manchuria, and the Japanese Empire, 5-year average 1934-1938, 1938, 1939, and forecast for 1940

Country and year	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Farm price per pound	
				Local currency	United States currency
	Acres	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Yuan	Cents
<u>China</u>					
Average 1934-1938.....	146,260	1,059	154,900	.178	4.63
1938.....	76,000	1,072	81,500	.250	3.93
1939.....	110,000	1,091	120,000	.533	3.79
1940.....	132,000	1,061	140,000	-	-
<u>Manchuria</u>					
Average 1934-1938.....	6,180	1,077	6,657	.201	5.79
1938.....	11,100	1,172	13,000	.250	6.86
1939.....	35,000	1,114	39,000	.350	8.20
1940.....	45,000	1,178	53,000	-	-
<u>Japanese Empire a/</u>				<u>Yen</u>	
Average 1934-1938.....	44,142	1,472	64,987	.368	10.46
1938.....	55,720	1,433	79,867	.439	12.03
1939.....	71,802	1,631	117,125	.529	12.40
1940.....	85,080	1,458	124,042	-	-
<u>Total</u>					
Average 1934-1938.....	196,582	1,152	226,544	-	6.34
1938.....	142,820	1,221	174,367	-	8.08
1939.....	216,802	1,274	276,125	-	8.07
1940.....	262,080	1,210	317,042	-	-

Compiled from official and trade sources, American agricultural attaché, Shanghai.

a/ Japan proper, Chosen, and Formosa.

F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

ARGENTINE POTATO ESTIMATE

REDUCED FOR 1939-40

The revised official estimate of the total 1939-40 potato crop in Argentina indicates a harvest of 39,352,000 bushels of 60 pounds, or about 8 percent below the first estimate released by the Ministry of Agriculture, according to a report from American Agricultural Attache Paul O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. The new crop, despite the reduction, is substantially above the 5 year (1933-34 to 1937-38) and 10-year (1929-30 to 1938-39) average production of 24,862,000 and 29,907,000 bushels, respectively. Excessive rains, which brought about losses in the area planted and reduced the quality in some districts, are chiefly responsible for the reduction in the crop. About 10 percent of the crop consists of unmarketable potatoes.

ARGENTINA: Acreage and production of potatoes,
1933-34 to 1939-40

Year	Acreage		Production
	Planted	Harvested	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
1933-34	382	341	33,778
1934-35	425	366	28,504
1935-36	393	300	18,790
1936-37	171	162	8,076
1937-38	314	280	34,980
Average	337	290	24,862
1938-39	344	309	30,089
1939-40	513	467	39,352

Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics.

The seed-potato situation in Argentina at the present time is characterized by: (1) large supplies of domestic certified seed; (2) somewhat lower prices for table stock (due to the large 1939-40 production); and (3) relatively dull demand and poor prospects for imported certified seed.

Serious damage to seed stock, which resulted in small crops of potatoes, led the Ministry of Agriculture in 1935 to establish a system of certification patterned after that in the United States. The volume of potatoes certified under this scheme has increased steadily and production this year is estimated at 600,000 bags of 60 kilograms (132 pounds each) compared with 200,000 bags a year ago. This increase is partially due to larger acreage but more especially to better yields and substantially fewer fields rejected because of excessive amounts of disease. Heavier sales of seed potatoes to Uruguay and Brazil have been made this year because of the larger supply. Formerly these countries relied

largely on Argentina for seed supplies but this trade was interrupted in 1934, when deterioration due to virus disease culminated in crop failures, so far as disease-free seed stock was concerned.

The disease which caused the greatest damage to yields and was the principal cause of field rejections in 1938 and 1939 was a wilt trouble which has been identified as a virus disease. Last year, the susceptibility of the Green Mountain variety to this disease was evident and, despite favorable growing conditions, practically all fields of Green Mountains were rejected this season. Katahdins and White Rose appear to be resistant to this disease.

Despite the large total potato crop, prices have held up remarkably well although they are below those of the previous year. Exports to neighboring countries (Uruguay and Bolivia) may to some extent explain the maintenance of prices. Trade rumors suggest that the Government is considering some prohibition on exports to insure adequate domestic supplies until the first crop in the Rosario district is harvested early in January.

ARGENTINA: Imports of seed potatoes, by countries,
July to June, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country	July-June	
	1938-39 <u>1,000 bushels</u>	1939-40 <u>1,000 bushels</u>
Canada.....	290.7	569.1
United States.....	44.0	186.4
Netherlands.....	1.1	171.5
Denmark.....	326.4	268.9
Latvia.....	10.5	54.7
Estonia.....	24.4	12.6
France.....	34.6	0
Ireland.....	1.5	10.5
Others.....	2.2	1.9
Total all countries.....	735.4	1,275.6

Monthly Bulletin of the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. Bushels of 60 pounds.

Argentine imports of seed potatoes during 1939-40 totaled 1,275,000 bushels, of which 45 percent came from Canada, 15 percent from the United States and practically the entire remainder from various European countries. Included in last season's imports were substantial quantities purchased by the Argentine Government. A considerable portion of the Government's purchases consisted of Green Mountains. The unpopularity of Green Mountains and the large volume imported by private firms resulted in the failure of the Government to dispose of all its supply of these potatoes, and it is reported that these stocks are, after several months in storage, unmarketable either as seed or table stock.

To date the demand for certified seed potatoes from Canada and the United States has been small. Despite the fact that European supplies will not be available this season, prospects for importing a large volume of certified-seed stock from North America are not promising. Trade estimates of import requirements are now placed at around 400,000 bushels. White Rose potatoes from Washington and Katahdins, chiefly from Canada with slight purchases from Maine, are expected to comprise the bulk of imports. Imports of Green Mountains, if any, are expected to be small this season.

COSTA RICAN BANANA

EXPORTS DECLINE . . .

Exports of bananas from Costa Rica during July 1940 amounted to 300,052 bunches or nearly 35,000 bunches below shipments during the same month last year, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The entire export moved to the United States. Total shipments for the first 7 months of 1940 totaled 1,786,110 bunches, compared with the movement of 2,155,140 bunches during the January-July period in 1939. Costa Rica is a minor supplier of bananas to the United States, as is shown in the table below. In 1939, the country ranked sixth in importance, accounting for around 5 percent of the total. The United States normally takes the bulk of Costa Rican banana exports, although smaller quantities moved to Germany, Canada, and the United Kingdom in 1939.

UNITED STATES: Imports of bananas, by principal countries,
calendar years, 1937-1939

Country	1937	1938	1939
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bunches</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bunches</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bunches</u>
Mexico.....	16,766	15,497	13,913
Honduras.....	9,582	9,889	11,820
Guatemala.....	8,874	9,175	9,588
Panama.....	7,224	6,883	5,810
Cuba.....	8,534	4,227	4,790
Costa Rica.....	4,948	4,074	2,901
Colombia.....	4,612	3,751	2,078
Nicaragua.....	2,501	2,082	1,732
Others.....	3,546	3,665	4,496
Total all countries ..	66,587	59,243	57,128

Compiled from official sources.

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UNITED STATES RAISIN EXPORTS

DECLINE - REFLECT EFFECTS OF WAR . . .

The 1939-40 marketing year for raisin exports has terminated with total shipments from the United States to foreign destinations amounting to 59,559 short tons, as compared with 78,162 tons for the preceding year. The quantity exported, however, was only slightly below the 5-year average (1934-1938) of 61,049 short tons and the 10-year average (1929-1938) of 59,638 tons.

Shipments to all of Europe for the first six months (August-January) of the season just closed amounted to 41,843 short tons as compared with 49,526 tons for the previous year. The intensification of the war during the second half of the year cut exports down 66 percent below the corresponding 1939 period. Shipments from February to July 1940, inclusive, were 6,137 tons as compared with 18,055 tons a year earlier.

The United Kingdom, which took 31,744 tons in 1938-39, accounted for only about 50 percent of that amount in 1939-40. The reduction in shipments started in November of 1939 when as a result of wartime measures only 1,330 tons were exported as compared with 3,170 the previous November. Exports to the United Kingdom continued to decline from that month, coming to a complete stop in June. The United Kingdom, early in the war, made commitments to purchase large quantities of raisins from Turkey, and from Australia and South Africa. The policy of conserving dollar exchange for the purchase of war materials in the United States further reduced the purchases of American raisins. With the spread of the war to the Mediterranean Basin, purchases and shipments of Turkish raisins were somewhat restricted. The 1940 production in the Dominions, which was harvested in February and March, was sufficiently large to meet import requirements under present conditions for some months.

United States exports to other European Nations also declined; total shipments from the 1939 crop amounting to 31,951 tons as compared with 36,837 tons from the 1938 harvest. The largest declines were registered in exports to France, Belgium, Finland, and Germany. There were some increases, as in the case of Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway, however, these failed to offset the decline in other important consuming countries.

Reduced exports to continental-European countries were evident before the invasion of the small neutral countries and the collapse of France. With those developments, however, the situation took a sharp turn for the worse. Exports to all of Europe for the 3 months, May, June, and July 1940 were only 862 tons as compared with 9,912 tons for the same months in 1939.

The situation with regard to Canada is somewhat more promising, as exports to that country amounted to 4,612 tons in 1939-40 as compared

with 2,857 in 1938-39. The disruptions of normal shipping from Australia may be given credit for part of this increase. What policy Canada will follow during the 1940-41 crop year is still problematical and will no doubt depend largely on the war.

Exports to non-European countries, excluding Canada, have shown a decline to 6,967 tons from 7,724 tons in 1938-39. This decline is not significant, however, and it is possible that, as a result of Mediterranean sources being cut off, this trade may recover and perhaps show a very slight increase during the 1940-41 season. It should be noted, however, that these countries are relatively small consumers of raisins and that as a result of the war, economic maladjustments have been experienced, which in turn may further reduce their consumption.

UNITED STATES: Exports of raisins, marketing years,
1936-37 to 1939-40

Country	August-July			
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria	22	57	-	-
Belgium	2,392	3,257	3,924	2,235
Czechoslovakia	99	515	462	-
Denmark	50	687	2,095	1,706
Finland	748	1,519	1,439	672
France	3,581	4,610	4,678	449
Germany	449	1,127	613	10
Ireland	1,975	2,224	2,958	4,078
Latvia	270	303	221	-
Lithuania	140	162	143	-
Netherlands	3,082	7,332	8,796	10,407
Norway	737	2,088	2,315	2,554
Poland-Danzig	59	399	7	-
Sweden	4,340	5,714	7,387	8,279
United Kingdom	24,404	30,906	31,744	16,029
Other Europe	272	460	799	1,561
Total Europe	42,620	61,360	67,581	47,980
Canada	3,725	2,592	2,857	4,612
Others	9,721	7,884	7,724	6,967
Total	56,066	71,836	78,162	59,559

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

HEAVY CUBAN FRUIT
EXPORTS IN AUGUST . . .

Shipments of fruit from Cuba to the United States during August were substantially above those during the same month in 1939, according to a report from American Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana. This is particularly true as regards exports of avocados, plantains, papaya and grapefruit. Shipments of all fruits, except pineapples in crates, were heavier in the 8 months, January to August 1940, than in the same period last year.

CUBA: Exports of fresh fruits to the United States,
August, and January-August, 1939 and 1940

Fruit	Unit	August		January-August	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Papaya	Pounds	77	218	399	960
Avocados	do	2,083	4,613	7,039	9,527
Grapefruit	do	826	2,170	827	2,171
Pineapples	Crates	21	11	1,252	998
Pineapples (bulk)	Pounds	0	0	1,601	3,634
Plantains.....	do	a/	759	630	3,882
Bananas.....	do	b/	33	b/	59

American consulate, Habana. a/ Less than 500. b/ Not available.

Shipments of pineapples in bulk increased over 125 percent in the 8-month period while exports of pineapples in crates declined 20 percent. The pineapple season is substantially over, since July is usually the last month during which pineapples move in commercial quantities, though some shipments take place for several months thereafter.

Exports of avocados during August, the peak month, increased more than 100 percent over those in 1939. For the 8-month period, shipments were 35 percent greater than those of last year, and the movement would have been even heavier had adverse weather at the beginning of the season not curtailed exports.

The grapefruit season got off to a good start during August, the first month of the new season (the bulk of Cuban grapefruit exports moves out between August and October). Exports in August 1940 were more than double the shipments of August 1939. The 1939 season, however, was a particularly poor one for Cuban grapefruit exports.

The upward trend in shipments of papaya continued during August. Exports of this product have become increasingly important, particularly during the last few years.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

EUROPEAN DAIRY-CATTLE NUMBERS

LARGE IN 1939, DECLINE IN 1940 . . .

At the beginning of the European War in 1939, the number of dairy cattle in 18 European countries, as represented generally by cows and heifers 2 years old and over used for dairy purposes, was relatively large ^{1/}, totaling 42,084,000 head, an increase of about 10 percent over comparable 1930 figures. These 18 countries accounted for approximately 70 percent of the total number of European dairy cattle in 1930, exclusive of Russia. (See table on the following page.)

Early 1940 statistics for a few European countries indicated some decrease as compared with the number at the same time a year earlier. By the end of 1940 dairy cattle numbers, in northwestern Europe especially, will undoubtedly be further reduced as a result of the war, principally because of the scarcity of imported feed, although the present policy is to favor the dairy industry in the allocation of feed supplies. The United Kingdom is the only European country in a position to supplement domestic dairy supplies with imports from overseas, but so far no effort has been made to purchase United States dairy products other than prepared milk.

It is difficult to make a comparison with the period immediately preceding the World War of 1914-1918, owing to a lack of estimates for comparable boundaries. Statistics for 10 European countries, including the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Finland, however, show that the total number in those countries in 1939 was approximately 8 percent larger than at the beginning of the World War. There were more milk cows in almost all of these countries, the increase being especially noticeable in the Netherlands (41 percent), the United Kingdom (20 percent), Finland (17 percent), and Denmark (31 percent).

Five important non-European dairy-exporting countries ^{2/} reported 36,877,000 dairy cattle on hand in 1939, which was an increase of 3 million head or 4 percent above 1930. The expansion in these countries during the past 25 years, however, has been substantial; numbers in 1939 showed an increase of 9 million head or 25 percent. The greatest numerical increase of dairy cows in any one country since the World War was an increase of 5 million head in the United States. The largest percentage increases in numbers in the 25-year period were 165 percent in New Zealand, 55 percent in Australia, 45 percent in Canada, and 27 percent in both the United States and Argentina.

^{1/} The classification varies somewhat in different countries and also varies sometimes from one year and from one census to another.

^{2/} United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina.

DAIRY COWS (AND HEIFERS): Numbers in principal non-European and European countries, annual 1930, and 1937-1940 a/

Country	Month of estimate	1930	1937	1938	1939	1940
<u>Non-European countries</u>		<u>Thou-</u> <u>sands</u>	<u>Thou-</u> <u>sands</u>	<u>Thou-</u> <u>sands</u>	<u>Thou-</u> <u>sands</u>	<u>Thou-</u> <u>sands</u>
United States.....	Jan.1...	23,032	24,993	24,834	25,088	25,334
In milk <u>b/</u>		(22,217)	(23,710)	(23,717)	(23,925)	-
Canada <u>c/</u>	June ...	3,683	3,940	3,874	3,874	-
Mexico <u>c/</u>	May	<u>d/</u> 3,614	-	-	-	-
Chile <u>e/</u>		<u>d/</u> 731	<u>d/</u> 750	<u>d/</u> 793	-	-
Brazil <u>c/</u>		<u>f/</u> 12,000	-	-	-	-
Uruguay <u>c/</u>		<u>d/</u> 527	-	-	-	-
In milk <u>b/</u>		<u>d/</u> (256)	-	-	-	-
Argentina <u>c/</u>	June ...	<u>d/</u> 3,738	<u>d/</u> 2,347	-	-	-
Australia	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	2,367	3,207	3,214	-	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	(1,778)	(2,517)	(2,538)	-	-
New Zealand	Jan. ...	1,442	1,935	1,873	1,854	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	Jan. ...	(1,390)	(1,305)	(1,764)	-	-
Union of So.Africa <u>h/</u>	Aug. ...	1,912	2,170	-	-	-
India <u>i/</u>	Dec.-Apr.	73,130	73,709	-	-	-
<u>European countries</u>						
United Kingdom	June ...	3,384	3,822	3,835	3,885	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	June ...	(2,618)	(2,319)	(2,836)	(2,900)	-
Ireland (Eire)	June ...	1,312	1,361	1,346	1,345	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	June ...	(1,225)	(1,304)	(1,282)	-	-
Denmark	July ...	1,608	1,573	1,599	1,604	-
	Jan.1 ..	-	1,601	1,590	1,625	1,618
Sweden <u>j/</u>	June ...	2,033	1,921	1,912	1,926	-
Norway <u>c/</u>	June ...	763	808	832	-	-
Netherlands	May-June	<u>d/</u> 1,299	1,475	1,503	1,566	-
Belgium <u>c/</u>	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	912	984	972	966	886
France <u>j/</u>	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	8,196	8,693	8,848	8,732	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	<u>d/</u> (8,081)	-	-	-	-
Switzerland <u>j/</u>	April ..	876	893	913	926	910
Spain		<u>d/</u> 1,272	-	-	-	-
Germany <u>c/</u>	Jan.1 ..	9,397	10,122	10,224	9,962	10,000
Austria <u>j/</u>	Spring..	<u>d/</u> 1,207	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia <u>j/</u> ..	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	1,476	2,450	2,560	<u>l/</u> 1,816	-
Poland <u>j/</u>	June ...	5,658	6,433	-	-	-
Hungary	July ...	906	900	917	<u>m/</u> 1,103	-
Rumania	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	2,127	-	-	-	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	(1,622)	(2,061)	(2,110)	(2,030)	-

Continued-

DAIRY COWS (AND HEIFERS): Numbers in principal non-European and European countries, annual 1930, and 1937-1940 a/
- Continued

Country	Month of estimate	1930	1937	1938	1939	1940
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
<u>European countries - Cont'd.</u>						
Yugoslavia <u>n/</u>	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	1,669	1,907	1,946	1,994	1,984
Greece	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	235	374	370	359	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	-	(201)	(217)	(199)	-
Italy	<u>d/</u>	4,340	-	-	-	-
In milk <u>b/</u>	<u>d/</u>	(2,389)	-	-	-	-
Albania <u>j/</u>		-	141	-	113	-
Turkey <u>i/</u>		2,544	2,283	-	-	-
Soviet Union <u>j/</u>	Summer..	26,696	-	-	-	-
	Winter..	-	20,900	22,700	-	-
Finland <u>j/</u>	Sept. ...	1,269	1,344	1,368	-	-
Latvia <u>c/</u>	June ...	728	873	878	891	-
Lithuania	Jan.1 <u>g/</u>	692	764	765	<u>o/</u> 779	-
Estonia <u>j/</u>	June ...	416	446	452	-	-

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. Boundaries as of 1938 for European countries unless otherwise indicated.

a/ Includes generally cows and heifers 2 years and over used for dairy purposes. When the classification differs it is indicated in a footnote.

b/ Figures in parenthesis are not an additional item but indicates number of cows in milk or being milked.

c/ Designated as milk cows.

d/ Census figure.

e/ Cows over 3 years old.

f/ Unofficial estimate.

g/ Estimate for December 31 of preceding year.

h/ European owned.

i/ Cows and buffalo cows.

j/ Cows only.

k/ Census May 1930.

l/ Excludes Sudetenland.

m/ Excludes Sub-Carpathian Russia included with Czechoslovakia prior to March 15, 1939.

n/ Cows and heifers.

o/ Memel excluded, corresponding estimate for 1939 was 732,000.

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I N T E R N A T I O N A L T R A D E

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, JULY 1940 . . .

The figures for total exports of farm products from the United States and total imports of farm products into the United States during July 1940 are only slightly changed from the unusually low July 1939 levels. The July exports this year were 1 percent, and the supplementary imports 2 percent higher than a year ago. In July 1939 increases in both imports and exports were expected to develop in future months. The current figures reflect, therefore, the disappointing state of trade during the intervening year.

Throughout the 12 months indicated, agricultural imports have remained only slightly above the very low level that has prevailed for more than 2 years (since January 1938). Agricultural exports, while they rose sharply during the early months of the European War, fell thereafter almost as sharply as they had risen. At their peak during January, they were above the highest point reached during the relatively good year, 1937-38, but the year's total was 17 percent below the 1937-38 figure. During May, June, and July, even after adjusting for normal seasonal variation, farm exports were at or near their lowest level during recent years.

This comparison of foreign trade in agricultural products with the level for July 1939 contrasts sharply with that for nonagricultural products. Nonagricultural exports during July were 44 percent above their level of a year earlier. Nonagricultural imports and agricultural imports not similar to American farm products were up 37 percent.

Imports

The failure of agricultural imports to rise is of particular interest. It has been expected that the recovery of United States industry, as a result both of natural factors and of the stimulus provided by war demand, would increase domestic consumption of both United States products and imports. The rise in industrial production reversed itself in January, however. It is true that a new rise began in May, but industrial buying appears only recently to have been resumed on a considerable scale. This is reflected in the 109-percent increase in dutiable-wool imports over the July 1939 level, the 130-percent increase in molasses imports, and the 98-percent increase in expressed vegetable oils. Other leading items which rose substantially in value were the imported types of raw cotton, and hides and skins. All of these items, it will be observed, are primarily industrial raw materials. Imports of food items were, on the whole, below their July 1939 level.

Thus, cattle imports fell in value by 60 percent, canned-beef imports by 37 percent, and cheese imports by 44 percent.

Exports

Because July is a month of seasonally low shipments for many of the leading United States export commodities, there is less interest than usual in the export figures at this time. It is significant, however, that exports of cured pork were at an extremely low level, not only by comparison with July 1939 but also by comparison with average exports during the last 2 years. Lard exports, on the other hand, were relatively high. The rise is believed, however, to reflect a temporary resumption of buying by the United Kingdom during June, and may not prove significant as an indication of trend.

July was the eleventh month of the war in Europe. During those 11 months, United States farm exports have been 5 percent below average. If we exclude cotton exports (which had a good year because of certain temporary factors only partly associated with the war), other farm exports were 18 percent below average. The heaviest declines were in fruits and tobacco.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation July 1940, with comparisons (1909-10 to 1913-14 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	1938	1939	1940		
	July	July	May	June	July
All commodities.....	86	51	47	44	47
Cotton fiber, including linters..	62	37	48	39	40
All commodities except cotton....	113	66	45	53	57
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>a</u> /	45	54	116	71	52
Fruits	558	304	84	128	75
Grains and grain products	222	80	36	53	81
Wheat, including flour	165	98	27	24	49
Cured pork <u>b</u> /	23	32	5	3	4
Lard <u>c</u> /	38	75	38	34	83

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

c/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July 1939 and 1940

Commodity	July a/			
	1939	1940	1940 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports	31,228	31,541	+313	+1
Imports (supplementary)	44,151	44,983	+832	+2
<u>Exports (domestic)</u>				
Total exports of all commodities	226,740	312,337	+85,597	+38
Agricultural	31,228	31,541	+313	+1
Cotton, unmanufactured	5,970	7,861	+1,891	+32
Agricultural, other than cotton	25,258	23,680	-1,578	-6
Principal fruits and fruit prep. ..	3,666	1,079	-2,587	-71
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,901	3,689	-212	-5
Grains and flours	5,182	7,922	+2,740	+53
Cottonseed & linseed cake and meal	594	1	-593	-100
Pork and lard	4,135	2,165	-1,970	-48
Other agricultural products	7,780	8,824	+1,044	+13
<u>Imports (for consumption)</u>				
Total imports of all commodities	170,430	217,328	+47,398	+28
Supplementary agricultural	44,151	44,983	+832	+2
Sugar, excluding beet	15,096	11,270	-3,826	-25
Principal vegetable oils, expressed ..	3,377	6,679	+3,302	+98
Hides and skins	3,244	3,884	+640	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,049	3,284	+235	+8
Flaxseed	1,337	987	-450	-34
Wool, unmfed., excl. free in bond	1,211	2,533	+1,322	+109
Cattle, dutiable	2,339	933	-1,406	-60
Nuts and preparations	808	844	+36	+4
Cheese	658	371	-287	-44
Cotton, unmanufactured	753	1,094	+341	+45
Beef, canned, including corned	788	496	-292	-37
Molasses	428	983	+555	+130
Principal feeds and fodders	864	947	+83	+10
Other supplementary agricultural	10,199	10,778	+579	+6
<u>Percentage-</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>		
Supplementary agricultural imports				
of agricultural exports	141	143		
Agricultural exports of total exports	14	10		
Supplementary agricultural imports				
of total imports	26	21		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to August 30, 1940.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade, monthly average
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports ^{a/}			
	All commodi- ties	Agricultural			All commodi- ties	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. cotton		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
<u>Monthly average</u>								
1928-29	440.3	153.9	72.4	81.5	357.7	181.5	85.9	95.6
1929-30	384.8	124.7	55.9	68.8	320.7	158.3	74.1	84.2
1930-31	252.6	86.5	35.4	51.1	202.7	96.8	42.7	54.1
1931-32	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.3	61.6	29.0	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
<u>1939</u>								
January	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April	227.6	37.6	9.2	28.4	185.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May	246.1	40.0	7.5	32.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>								
July	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September ...	284.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.0	58.4
December	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January	360.2	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February	338.8	80.3	44.3	36.0	189.9	100.1	50.3	49.8
March	343.6	60.5	26.6	33.9	206.7	107.7	48.7	59.0
April	316.5	47.6	21.1	26.5	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May	318.1	36.1	13.5	22.6	203.7	104.9	52.9	52.0
June	344.2	30.9	8.3	22.6	205.4	99.7	48.0	51.7
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>								
July	312.3	31.5	7.9	23.6	217.8	108.4	45.0	63.4

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{a/} General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, incl. neu- tral	Hams and shoul- ders a/	Bacon and sides b/	Cotton, Upland c/	Tobacco leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
Monthly average-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928-29	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39	19,956	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1939-40	21,400	3,071	1,884	531	21,026	2,925
1939						
January	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
1939-40 Prel.						
July	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,068	28,246	2,037
February	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	2,458
March	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042
May	14,889	845	650	229	21,111	7,248
June	12,697	662	351	129	12,880	6,121
1940-41 Prel.						
July	28,239	936	233	141	12,385	940

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly January 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh d/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29	8,593	1,754	6,904	352	18,480	22,754
1929-30	7,681	857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,688
1931-32	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
<u>1939</u>						
January	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May	10,672	396	300	738	9,828	15,803
June	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	1,876	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides. b/ Prior to June 30, 1931,
excludes Wiltshire sides. c/ Bales of 500 pounds. d/ Includes boxes, baskets,
and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS a/: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiabls <u>b/</u>	Beef canned, including corned <u>b/</u>	Hams, shoul- ders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins raw <u>c/</u>	Wool <u>b/</u> <u>d/</u>
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29	40	6,099	189	7,051	37,281	9,516
1929-30	34	6,874	160	6,522	45,714	9,970
1930-31	7	1,373	158	4,831	22,155	3,556
1931-32	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,464
<u>1939</u>						
January	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,688	9,207
April	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,222
June	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	42	4,070	54	1,780	28,310	10,232

Continued -

IMPORTS a/: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. e/	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar f/	Tobacco, unmfd.
	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	Coconut 1,000 pounds	Tung 1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29	40	1,958	21,441	9,603	396	6,607
1929-30	34	1,638	30,883	10,912	303	5,265
1930-31	9	651	26,328	8,283	274	6,285
1931-32	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1939						
January	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40 Prel.						
July	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March	12	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	301	6,770
June	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July	26	661	36,659	18,721	298	7,790

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34 except where otherwise noted; subsequently, imports for consumption. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Prior to 1933-34, includes a small amount of fish and reptile skins. Beginning January 1, 1936, excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. d/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for manufacture of carpets, etc. e/ Bales of 478 pounds each. Prior to January 1, 1936, excludes linters, which were not separately classified. f/ Tons of 2,000 pounds, each. Excludes beet sugar.

**UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940**

Commodity exported	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	b/	b/	22	46
Hogs	No.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Horses	No.	b/	b/	34	5
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	b/	b/	14	b/
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	155	240	42	74
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	82	138	18	33
Other cheese	Lb.	33	48	8	10
Total cheese	Lb.	115	186	26	43
<u>Milk-</u>					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	3	10	4	6
Condensed	Lb.	215	4,589	22	512
Dried	Lb.	637	1,213	189	393
Evaporated	Lb.	2,338	15,068	148	931
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ..	Lb.	301	265	107	88
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	167	320	41	71
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
<u>Beef and veal-</u>					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	338	547	58	76
Pickled or cured	Lb.	1,049	506	83	37
Canned beef, incl. corned ...	Lb.	138	23	51	5
Total beef and veal	Lb.	1,525	1,076	192	118
<u>Pork-</u>					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	4,383	1,013	505	110
Bacon	Lb.	1,673	233	131	31
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	7,920	936	1,416	146
Sides, Cumberland and Wilt. .	Lb.	311	0	44	0
Pickled or salted	Lb.	1,837	879	138	65
Canned	Lb.	760	172	244	47
Total pork	Lb.	16,884	3,233	2,478	399
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	25	50	6	9
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	249	123	42	34
<u>Sausage-</u>					
Canned	Lb.	143	95	39	27
Other sausage	Lb.	99	151	21	29
<u>Other meats-</u>					
Fresh, frozen, or cured	Lb.	2,018	202	212	17
Canned, incl. canned poultry..	Lb.	144	76	26	15
Total meats	Lb.	21,087	5,006	3,016	648

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes.	Lb.	4	1	7	2
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,429	1,554	438	631
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	25,339	28,239	1,657	1,766
Oleo oil	Lb.	485	127	44	9
Oleo stock	Lb.	356	1	26	b/
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	66	642	7	50
Tallow	Lb.	102	127	7	6
Other animal oils and fats	Lb.	281	497	20	41
Total animal oils and fats ..	Lb.	26,629	29,633	1,761	1,872
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmf'd:					
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	113	143	5,718	7,748
Linters(500 lb.)	Bale	25	6	252	113
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	50	25	50	34
Apples in boxes	Box	52	27	76	51
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	2	1	5	2
Grapefruit	Box	60	44	92	75
Lemons	Box	102	43	274	146
Oranges	Box	287	55	561	193
Grapes	Lb.	1,147	2,693	85	127
Pears	Lb.	8,944	2,896	392	118
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	660	78	51	9
Apricots	Lb.	2,307	238	244	24
Prunes	Lb.	9,520	3,343	423	146
Raisins	Lb.	9,922	2,279	515	92
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	534	31	23	2
Apricots	Lb.	3,447	43	187	4
Fruits for salad	Lb.	1,545	216	152	23
Grapefruit	Lb.	3,204	28	176	2
Peaches	Lb.	2,847	180	180	15
Pears	Lb.	1,169	67	84	7
Pineapples	Lb.	1,147	107	96	9
Nuts:					
Pecans	Lb.	67	16	13	7
Walnuts	Lb.	149	245	16	26

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	260	155	178	72
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	96	b/	59	b/
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	562	6,670	279	4,301
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	12	8	38	20
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	608	6,701	317	4,321
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	6	70	6	82
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	11	10	8	5
Oatmeal	Lb.	1,721	1,087	139	78
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	107	70	147	83
Rice- c/					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	246	429	4	6
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	21,690	24,347	620	764
Flour and meal	Lb.	190	2	5	b/
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	b/	1	b/	1
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	3,019	1,876	1,356	1,124
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U.S. wheat	Bbl.	738	258	1,911	906
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	167	127	579	563
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	905	385	2,490	1,469
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	7,270	3,686	3,846	2,593
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L. ton	b/	b/	1	b/
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	20	b/	593	1
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	139	1,169	8	59
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	209	1,553	7	57
Corn oil	Lb.	5	5	1	1
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	2	101	b/	8
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	451	1,193	34	78
Linseed oil	Lb.	46	233	5	23
Soybean oil	Lb.	239	1,074	18	78
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	682	1,002	26	43
Oil seeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	47,298	6	747	b/
Other oilseeds	Lb.	12	24	1	1
Sugar: (2,000 lb.)	Ton	10	2	446	145

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured:.....	Lb.	10,161	12,385	3,170	3,259
Burley	Lb.	701	371	136	91
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee	Lb.	1,236	940	172	231
Dark Virginia	Lb.	1,038	130	235	36
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	191	1	41	b/
Green River	Lb.	33	21	5	2
One Sucker leaf	Lb.	27	0	2	0
Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	504	72	100	12
Cigar leaf	Lb.	17	26	9	20
Perique	Lb.	b/	2	b/	1
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	13,908	13,948	3,870	3,652
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimmings and scrap	Lb.	48	114	3	8
Stems	Lb.	1,985	1,472	28	29
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans)...	Lb.	106	43	4	3
Beans, dried	Lb.	3,790	2,531	129	99
Onions	Lb.	4,897	5,685	63	154
Peas, green	Lb.	21	43	2	3
Peas, dried	Lb.	1,194	2,297	37	168
Peppers	Lb.	66	93	3	4
Potatoes, white	Lb.	6,065	12,901	90	169
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	3,124	6,057	97	150
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	3,666	2,669	357	204
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	12,082	35,010	273	1,023
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ...	Lb.	3,749	3,267	89	112
Glucose, dry (grape sugar)	Lb.	1,382	1,082	52	64
Hops	Lb.	63	105	19	45
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	422	304	74	106
Total principal agricultural products				27,797	28,704
Other agricultural products				3,431	2,837
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				31,228	31,541
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				226,740	312,337

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to August 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice", included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour, and meal."

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ...	No.	14	13	196	178
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	8	16	137	207
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes.....	No.	1	2	62	98
Other cattle	No.	32	11	1,944	450
Total cattle (dutiable)...	No.	55	42	2,339	933
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	63	145
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	5	16	b/	b/
Horses	No.	b/	b/	53	219
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	66	53	17	9
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	89	5,602	3	250
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	1,132	319	266	94
Cheddar	Lb.	26	50	5	6
Other cheese	Lb.	1,976	1,411	387	271
Total cheese	Lb.	3,134	1,780	658	371
Cream	Gal.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	20	1	1	b/
Dried and malted	Lb.	3	2	1	1
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	7	b/	1	b/
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	14	15	2	2
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	4	1	1	b/
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	107	298	22	48
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	28	24	10	5
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep	Lb.	423	493	641	839
Feathers, crude	Lb.	547	854	226	232
Hides and skins, agricultural c/	Lb.	22,599	28,310	3,244	3,884
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh	Lb.	217	812	22	71
Pickled or cured	Lb.	231	224	16	20
Canned, including corned	Lb.	8,082	4,070	788	496
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	18	5	1	b/

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	195	156	38	22
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	4,481	54	1,216	15
Pickled, salted, and other ..	Lb.	189	13	53	4
Poultry and game	Lb.	31	15	12	4
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	89	139	15	23
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	8	1	2	1
Total meats	Lb.	13,541	5,489	2,163	656
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,057	1,283	563	766
Tallow	Lb.	439	0	15	0
Wool, unmfed., excl. free in bond.	Lb.	5,544	10,232	1,211	2,533
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, vegetable:					
Cotton and linters -					
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	17	19	697	996
Linters (478 lb.)	Bale	5	6	56	98
Flax, unmanufactured (2240 lb.)	Ton	1	b/	202	24
Hemp, unmanufactured (2240 lb.)	Ton	b/	b/	5	6
Jute and jute butts, unmfed. "	Ton	1	1	136	63
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state	Lb.	276	568	18	35
Currants	Lb.	29	128	2	8
Dates	Lb.	1,265	1,179	40	50
Figs	Lb.	13	18	1	1
Grapes.....	Cu. ft.	b/	11	b/	12
Limes	Lb.	550	734	10	15
Pineapples-					
Fresh		d/	d/	24	75
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	11,383	6,045	416	335
Raisins	Lb.	1	4	b/	b/
Olives, in brine	Gal.	432	1,020	309	647
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	171	59	58	21
Barley malt	Lb.	10,136	3,588	215	82
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	31	506	20	155
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	326	1,144	105	386
Oatmeal	Lb.	b/	1	b/	b/
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	326	1,144	105	386

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Grains and grain products, con:					
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	147	0	5	0
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	795	639	19	16
Patna.....	Lb.	0	1	0	b/
Broken rice	Lb.	7,326	1,615	96	22
Flour, meal, polish and bran	Lb.	114	16	3	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	0	32	0	16
Other wheat grain	Bu.	b/	2	b/	2
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	280	197	166	138
To other countries	Bu.	756	399	422	282
Total wheat grain	Bu.	1,036	630	588	438
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	1	0	3	0
Free in bond for export ...	Bbl.	9	4	18	9
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	1,081	648	609	447
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.) ..	Ton	0	0	0	0
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	35	28	533	491
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	11	6	195	112
Total bran, shorts, etc. ..	Ton	46	34	728	603
Hay- (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1	1	6	8
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	8,572	29,140	69	176
Cottonseed	Lb.	67	22,257	b/	123
Linseed	Lb.	574	0	8	0
Soybean	Lb.	1,712	2,001	23	27
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	3,245	4,169	30	10
Total oil cake and meal ...	Lb.	14,170	57,567	130	336
Hops	Lb.	73	234	22	82
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	808	844
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	818	828	231	449
Coconut oil	Lb.	21,215	36,659	531	878
Corn oil	Lb.	631	0	27	0
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	681	2,748	19	113
Linseed oil	Lb.	5	0	b/	0

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,122	4,379	526	571
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	6,001	4,228	330	264
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Palm oil	Lb.	29,853	24,804	599	473
Peanut oil	Lb.	93	97	6	8
Perilla oil	Lb.	3,262	812	132	75
Rapeseed oil	Lb.	87	145	28	69
Soybean oil	Lb.	41	5	3	1
Tung oil	Lb.	6,575	18,721	945	3,773
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	7,394	5,657	226	167
Castor beans	Lb.	5,230	25,151	82	530
Copra	Lb.	39,856	38,274	615	500
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,123	661	1,337	887
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	30	5,225	1	53
Poppy seed	Lb.	311	160	19	21
Rapeseed	Lb.	377	70	10	2
Sesame seed	Lb.	833	1,336	26	37
Soybeans	Lb.	4	4	b/	b/
Seeds, except oilseeds		d/	d/	151	49
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	1,990	1,059	297	192
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.) ..	Ton	354	298	15,096	11,270
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption .	Gal.	10,312	22,125	257	945
Other molasses	Gal.	1,193	303	171	38
Total molasses	Gal.	11,505	22,428	428	983
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	5,171	6,140	2,834	3,074
Scrap	Lb.	1,003	1,549	155	207
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	288	91	10	3
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	342	512	11	17
Green or unripe	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried..	Lb.	305	453	12	16
Garlic	Lb.	22	149	1	9
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	346	917	10	42
Onions	Lb.	1,935	1	33	b/
Peas, except cow. and chick peas-					
Dried	Lb.	104	98	3	3
Green	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Potatoes, white	Lb.	49	247	1	4
Tapioca, crude, flour and prep..	Lb.	27,726	22,184	374	486

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	55	7	2	b/
Turnips and rutabagas.....	Lb.	10	0	b/	0
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	80	7	15	2
Peas.....	Lb.	24	2	3	b/
Tomatoes	Lb.	2,563	561	98	27
Argols, tartar, and wine lees	Lb.	1,624	2,808	106	251
Wines	Gal.	174	226	385	505
Total principal supplementary ...				41,742	42,282
Other supplementary				2,409	2,701
Total supplementary				44,151	44,983
COMPLEMENTARY					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	2,403	3,758	5,698	10,169
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	8,510	7,170	1,492	1,623
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	5,443	5,171	2,828	2,877
Coffee	Lb.	139,287	183,941	10,058	10,784
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	36,048	92,255	1,387	4,426
Tea	Lb.	6,798	7,316	1,466	1,694
Spices (excluding supplementary)	Lb.	5,363	5,613	780	817
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (" ")		d/	d/	803	1,056
Oils, essential and distilled (" ")		d/	d/	353	378
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)					
Kapok, unmanufactured	Ton	d/	1	119	246
Manila, unmanufactured	Ton	4	5	378	398
Sisal and henequen, unmfd.	Ton	10	11	724	1,003
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	6,572	5,110	1,065	993
Guayule	Lb.	335	587	33	53
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	76,805	149,924	12,071	26,427
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	83,712	155,621	13,169	27,473
Total principal complementary ...				39,254	62,944
Other complementary				382	447
Total complementary				39,636	63,391
Total supplementary				44,151	44,983
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				83,787	108,374
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				170,430	217,328

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to August 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in value only. d/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,
January-July 1939 and 1940 and July 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-July		July	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pork, cured:					
Bacon and sides	Lb.	7,932	12,434	1,984	233
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	41,549	13,541	7,920	935
Total cured pork	Lb.	49,481	25,975	9,904	1,168
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	166,016	148,449	25,339	28,239
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,827	844	260	155
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	17,239	26,265	562	6,670
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	174	150	11	10
Rice- <u>b/</u>					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	11,814	4,451	246	429
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	185,169	194,594	21,690	24,347
Flour and meal	Lb.	702	8	190	2
Rye, grain .. (56 lb.)	Bu.	<u>c/</u>	647	<u>c/</u>	1
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	51,032	10,310	3,019	1,876
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.)	Bbl.	3,650	1,995	738	258
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples <u>d/</u>	Bu.	6,039	822	108	53
Pears	Lb.	18,761	8,581	8,944	2,896
Oranges	Box	4,815	2,141	287	55
Grapefruit	Box	858	495	60	44
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	14,040	4,699	660	78
Apricots	Lb.	7,087	4,289	2,307	238
Prunes	Lb.	91,267	46,433	9,520	3,343
Raisins	Lb.	53,471	27,703	9,922	2,279
Canned pears	Lb.	31,070	14,091	1,169	67
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	116,099	124,656	10,161	12,385
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	30,595	23,685	1,236	940
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	23,257	15,445	2,511	623
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	169,951	163,786	13,908	13,948
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.) .	Bale	1,496	3,219	113	143

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to August 30, 1940. b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal". c/ Less than 500. d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products,
January-July 1939 and 1940 and July 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity	Unit	January-July		July	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each..	No.	91	84	14	13
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	290	226	8	16
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes...	No.	5	5	1	1
Other cattle	No.	155	94	32	12
Total cattle, dutiable..	No.	541	409	55	42
Cattle, free (for breeding)...	No.	5	7	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	45	18	5	16
Butter	Lb.	611	676	66	53
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	7,514	4,666	1,132	319
Cheddar	Lb.	1,133	791	26	50
Other cheese	Lb.	19,769	17,826	1,976	1,411
Total cheese	Lb.	28,416	23,283	3,134	1,780
Eggs and egg products, dried ...	Lb.	569	1,396	139	323
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	26	<u>b/</u>	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	1,472	2,561	217	812
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	49,085	42,145	8,082	4,070
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	1,372	1,359	195	156
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ...	Lb.	28,754	1,569	4,481	54
Tallow	Lb.	891	789	439	0
Wool, unmanufactured <u>c/</u>	Lb.	47,321	111,017	5,544	10,232
Grains:					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	292	839	31	506
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,333	8,399	326	1,144
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	0	0
Wheat <u>d/</u> (60 lb.)	Bu.	203	173	<u>b/</u>	34
Barley malt	Lb.	65,421	31,554	10,136	3,588
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	252,104	380,151	39,856	38,274
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	11,886	8,608	1,123	661
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	213,707	211,920	21,215	36,659
Palm oil	Lb.	174,672	127,199	29,853	24,304
Perilla oil	Lb.	26,325	6,826	3,262	812
Tung oil	Lb.	46,043	79,042	6,575	18,721
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,529	1,916	354	293
Molasses	Gal.	111,817	174,894	11,505	22,428

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to August 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

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